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Agriculture.

ON BEES.

Concluded from page 12.

Origin of the Apparatus, and cases in which it has been used.

In April, 1830, I purchased a stock of bees, the best that I could get, but it was a very old one; the hive a clumsy box, and withal rotten, and what was worse, I soon found it full of worms. Believing that I should lose my bees unless I could get them into a new tenement, I undertook to transfer them into a Thacher hive, according to the directions given in Thacher's interesting treatise on bees; that is, by drumming them out: I made three attempts without success. The last time, I said to the young man assisting me, (Mr Sewell Dole, of this parish) that I might as well lose them one way as another, and we would see what could be done with water. Accordingly, we took a large tub, set the hive inverted into it, with the new one on the top, and filled the tub with water. The bees passed up. We then removed it to the old stand, having put a slide under to confine the bees. We put the torpid bees and a piece of broad comb into one of the drawers, and left them. This was done in the evening of May 20th, 1830. The next morning, by a little after sunrise, the bees were at work finely. In September following I weighed them, and found they had made 44 lbs. of honey and wax. August 12th, I procured and treated another old swarm in the same way; and another August 14th. But in all these operations there was one special difficulty; the difficulty of fitting the new hive to the old one, so as to confine the bees. Indeed we could not do it effectually. Many would escape. Of course we were constantly annoyed by their stings. Yet three things were proved: 1st, that water will expel the bees. 2d, that the honey is not injured or wasted by water, as the honey-cells, as soon as filled, are all sealed. 3d, that there is no danger of drowning the bees, as the few that were found in the water torpid were easily resuscitated. These facts led to the construction of the apparatus. It has been used with entire success in the following cases.

1. In June last, a part of the apparatus was used in transferring a swarm belonging to Dea. Isaac Platts, of New Rowley. They were in a hive larger than the cistern, and of course the cistern could not be used. The lighting board was nailed to the hive, the hive inserted in a hogshead, an opening eight or nine inches square sawed in the board, and as the piece cut out was removed, the receiver was slipped over. Water was then applied, and the bees passed into the receiver, and were thence removed to their new home without difficulty. No person was stung during the operation.

2. Early in July, the apparatus was used in transferring a stock belonging to Mr Ebenezer Steadman, of Newburyport. His hive was inverted the season previous, and an empty one set on the top, into which the comb from the old hive had been extended. The separation of the two hives exposed the operators to some stings; but when this was done, the transfer was easy. Mr S. informed me, a few days since, that his bees had done well, except they had been annoyed by millers.

3. July 12th, I transferred a stock of my own. It was in a hive of common dimensions, and the transfer was entirely easy. A number of friends were present, and some children, but no one received a sting.

4. In the early part of September, a part of the apparatus was employed in transferring a swarm on the farm in this parish, belonging to Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton. This swarm, the season previous, had taken possession of the roof of the apiary, and commenced building their comb. Mr Parsons built a box around them, which they had entirely filled. They were removed in this manner: the apiary was inverted, and stiff clay placed around the box containing the bees, so as to make it water tight. An opening eight or nine inches square was then sawed into the bottom board, and the receiver set over it. With a tin tunnel the box was filled with water, and the receiver removed. When the box was taken in pieces, $\frac{19}{20}$ths of the bees were found within in a torpid state. This was owing to a board, unknown to the operators, lying nearly parallel with the bottom of the box, which completely blocked up the passage of most of the bees. They were however carefully collected and put into the chamber of the receiver, and soon revived. There is reason to believe that the queen was drowned, and put into the chamber wet and torpid along with her subjects, for the bees gathered into the chamber, nor could they be induced to leave it until the next day. Then by setting the receiver upright, drawing all the slides, and thereby letting in the light and air, they left the chamber, and took possession of their new tenement. They immediately commenced building their comb, and worked well for a fortnight, when they were attacked by robbers, and destroyed.

5. A lady (Mrs Kent) in my parish, having a swarm which she was expecting to smother for the sake of their honey, was induced, from motives of humanity and personal kindness, to present them to me. September 20th, I rode to her house before breakfast, took the bees into a receiver and brought them home, and united them with the stock which I transferred July 12th. The union was effected by setting the hive upon the receiver and drawing the slide. Nor did the tenants of the hive refuse them the hospitalities of their house. Professional duties called me away immediately after breakfast, and I did not return until evening; so that I failed to witness the battle of the queens, if there was one. When I returned, every bee had gone up, and all was perfectly still. Mrs B. had watched them quite attentively through the day, and saw no signs of contention among them at any time. Both swarms were old, and rather small, but united they make a fine stock.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

1. I am somewhat at a loss to determine at what season of the year it is best, on the whole, to transfer bees. Several things are to be considered. If you transfer a stock early, say in May, they will "begin the world again" the same as a new swarm, having the whole of the honey season before them. But in this case you will dstroy many young bees, partly grown, and lose a swarm which they would probably have thrown out if they had stood undisturbed until July or August. Yet if they stand thus long, you may probably get a new colony; but the old one, if it is then transferred, must be liberally fed. This point is clear, that no swarm ought to be disturbed after the middle of June, unless the owner is willing to be at the expense and trouble of giving them back 25 or 30 pounds of the honey taken away, or some other. But if a stock is much infested with worms, it is best, I should think, to transfer it at any time, even as late as October.

2. I have found the Havana honey to be a very cheap and excellent thing to feed with. As it is usually candied, I take it, and put a little water with it, and set it by the fire until it nearly simmers. This dissolves all the sugar particles.

3. In feeding, special care must be taken that the bees do not get into the honey, and perish. There are two methods which answer the purpose entirely. One is, to pour the honey slowly over dry comb until the cells are full, and no more. The bees will take it out of the cells without getting into it. The other is, to make a wooden dish perfectly true, with a very thin floating wooden cover, having many holes in it. Put the honey into the dish, and the bees will extract it through the holes.

4. In feeding, special care should be taken to keep away the bees of other hives. For this purpose, make a tight box of the size of your hive, and 6 or 8 inches deep. Let there be a hole in the top large enough for the bees to pass up and down with facility, and a door in the front side. Set the hive on the box, and at the door put in your comb upon a plate. The bees will pass down and carry up the honey, and lay it away for their winter's store. It is best not to open the box except in the evening, or early in the morning, lest other bees should find the honey, and be tempted to rob the swarm you are feeding.

5. As to the time of feeding, it is best to commence immediately after your stock has been transferred, even if it is in August or July. I am satisfied, that none of my bees the two past seasons gathered honey enough to live upon through the months of July and August. In September they did better. And further, when a stock has been transferred after the honey season is past or nearly so, finding themselves reduced to a state of entire bankruptcy, and little or no business abroad to be done to repair their broken fortune, they settle down in heartless despondency, and die. This is not theory, but fact. The middle of August, 1830 I transferred two swarms, as already mentioned, and left them to take care of themselves, expecting that they would get their living for a time, and something more. But they were dispirited and inactive; and before I was aware of it, one half or two thirds of the bees in each hive were dead. I then united the remnants of the two stocks, but it was still a dispirited colony. Some time in the early part of September, I began to feed them. This at once threw life and animation into the

hive. They carried up 15 or 20 pounds, and upon this they lived through the winter. Many more of the bees I lost in feeding, by their getting into the honey, before I had learned how to prevent it; so that my stock came out very slender this spring. But they have done tolerably well this summer.

The stock that I transferred July 12th of the present season, and to which I united another, September 20th, as already stated, I commenced feeding immediately, and fed them as often as once or twice a week until the union. From that time to the present, I have designed to give them daily all the honey they would carry up, which has been about 30 pounds. They have, therefore, been vigorous and active all the while, and are now well furnished for the winter. If I transfer another stock after the middle of June, it is my design to give them daily all that they will eat and carry up for the rest of the season. As I use the Charlieshope hive, I should like to have a stock fill the lower apartment with this cheap honey. They would make so much the more in the boxes the ensuing season, that I think it would be good economy.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. R. BARBOUR.

Newbury (Byfield,) Nov. 10, 1831.

P. S.—I have thought, that it would be interesting to the Trustees to peruse a letter which I received from Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton, giving a particular account of his success in using my apparatus. I therefore send the letter along with this communication.

In reading Mr Parsons' letter, I am reminded of one thing on which I have not spoken. It is in regard to the number of bees destroyed in transferring a stock. I would say then, that in removing them from a common hive, you need not lose *any*, except such as may happen to get maimed in some of the operations. The *water* will not kill them. It only renders them torpid. Heat will reanimate them. Hence the necessity of taking a warm pleasant day for the operation.

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Brighton, September 1st, 1832.

Dear Sir—I availed myself of the liberty you gave me when at Byfield, and applied at the New England Farmer office for your model of the apparatus for removing bees from an old or defective hive to a new one. It was readily delivered to me, and I had a cistern and receiver made of the proper dimensions, conforming to the model, which I have since returned in the same good order as when received by me, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the loan of it. I made use of my apparatus soon after it was made, and the paint dry, and have succeeded so well, that I feel bound to communicate to you the particulars, which are as follow, and by which you will perceive whether I followed the directions you gave me. On the 19th of August, I commenced with an old square hive, with five glasses on the top, in each of which the bees had made more or less comb. This swarm was put into the hive in June, 1827, and had performed well till this season; and this was the only hive I owned that had not given me one or more swarms this season; from four hives I had six swarms, and succeeded in hiving them all securely. In this old hive I was apprehensive that there was some difficulty, from the confused manner in which they left, and approached the hive, and the irritable disposition they showed on approaching the apiary since the early part of summer. I was under the necessity of having my garden syringe used very freely, to make them sufficiently quiet to remove the bottom board, and put the follower, as you term it, in its place. I soon succeeded, and took out the bottom board, which, in this hive only, had not been exchanged for near two months, in consequence of their disposition to sting all who approached. On this bottom board I found more than a dozen worms, from one half inch to an inch and a quarter in length, all active, and moving very quick, except two, which the bees had covered close with their propolis. While examining the bottom board, one of the worms bored through the end of his covering, and crawled out; he was an inch and five-eighths long, and as large as a common pipe-stem, a few inches from the end. The other worm that was covered, on raising the propolis with my knife, I found had nearly effected his escape by making a pathway in the wood under his covering; it appeared as if made by a gouge—nearly one quarter of an inch in width, and of the same depth; he would soon have obtained his liberty. I was fully satisfied the worms would have soon destroyed my bees, and was glad I had commenced their removal. The last mentioned worm was quite as large as the other; their bodies of a yellowish white, their heads covered with a hard yellow scale. The next morning, the 20th, I stopped entrance of hive,—buckled straps to secure the follower,—took off glasses from top of hive,—corked up holes leading to glasses, and removed hive from apiary,—then attached the receiver to bottom of follower, and took the hive (top on which glasses stood down,) and placed it in cistern,—then, after drawing the sliders on the follower and in the bottom of receiver, filled the cistern gradually with water nearly to the top of the hive. The bees went up readily, and appeared to fill the receiver, which was then removed from the old hive, first closing the bottom of receiver with the tin slides. On examining the old hive, I found in one corner of it more than one hundred worms of all sizes. They had covered many of the bees with a sort of web, and destroyed them. Some bees remained in the spaces between the sheets of comb. A few pieces of the comb, which the worms had not approached, were then fastened on sticks and put in the new hive; the comb free from worms, unless they were in the sealed cells (which I hope was not the case;) the receiver attached to new hive, the communication opened, and the bees passed into it readily. The bees found in the comb and apparently drowned, were put into the apartment appropriated for them in the receiver, but not more than half a pint were resuscitated. I lost nearly that quantity, but I thought most of the loss was occasioned by not putting them into the receiver before the bees were put into the new hive, as their warmth was necessary to restore life. I took from the old hive twenty pounds strained honey, and from the comb in the neighborhood of the worms ten pounds and an half, which is kept to feed the bees when required. Neither the honey nor comb received any injury in quality, or diminution in quantity from the immersion in water, and no one was stung during the whole operation. On the 29th following I removed another swarm, for the purpose of putting them into a Charlieshope hive, and on the 30th, another, for the same purpose. The last was a swarm of this season, the other a swarm of 1830, that had thrown out a swarm early this season. I had no difficulty in removing them; no person was stung, and the three swarms in their new tenements appear to be doing well. I fear, however, it was rather too late in the season but they must be supplied, to fill their comb, till the cold weather makes them torpid. I am much pleased with your plan, and think it a great improvement in the management of bees; hope you will communicate it for the benefit of the public.

I am also very much pleased and gratified with your method of securing bees from the ravages of the bee-moth. I called last spring to look at your bees, but you was from home. I was struck at once with your closing the apiaries with millinet on a light frame, kept close at the ends by buttons. I have found the practice of stopping the entrance to the hive with wove wire doors, very troublesome and nconvenient, at times hazardous, and injurious to the bees in warm weather, as they appeared to suffer for want of air, which your plan of closing the apiary only, entirely obviates.

I adopted it on my return home for all my apiaries; found it simple, and not expensive; it did not cost quite fifty cents to secure my largest apiary, containing three hives in a range. I never failed to close my apiaries at sunset through the season, and shall continue it till cold weather puts a full check on all winged insects; and am fully satisfied it will prove effectual, unless the moth wings his way to the hive during the day. I have found a number on the outside of the apiaries in the morning, and destroyed them. I cannot but prefer the Charlieshope hives to any I have yet met with. I shall be disappointed if, on trial, they do not obtain a preference with all who use them. I must defer at this time the result of my experiment with the worms taken from the old hive, which I put in a box with honey and honey-comb. On my next visit, if I have the pleasure of meeting you, will give you the particulars.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GORHAM PARSONS.

Rev. Isaac R. Barbour.

ECONOMICAL BREAD.

The Rev. Mr. Haggitt, of Durham, England, has lately stated a successful experiment for saving the consumption of flour in making bread. Mr Haggitt gives the following account of the process: I took five pounds of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it, kneaded 56 pounds of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yest. When the dough was sufficiently risen it was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight before it was put into the oven being 93 pounds 13 ounces, or about 8 pounds 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way. It was then baked two hours, and some time after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 83 pounds and 8 ounces—loss in baking, 10 pounds and 5 ounces. The same quantity of flour kneaded with common water loses about 15 pounds, 10 ounces in the baking, and produces only 69 pounds and 8 ounces of bread; gain by my method 14 pounds, that is, a clear increase of one fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. He also states that the bran, after being used in this way is equally fit for many domestic purposes.

An alderman, after a turtle feast, does not sleep half as sound as a day laborer, after a mess of oatmeal porridge.

Communications.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL ADMIRAL.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I noticed in your last paper a communication signed "A Breeder," dated Springfield, July 17th, 1832, wishing information as to the history and pedigree of the imported bull Admiral. It gives me pleasure to afford that gentleman the information he wishes. Admiral was a beautiful Roan, bred by Mr John Wetherell at Kirkby Malbry in England, a noted breeder of Durham short horn stock, whose name frequently appears in Coates' Herd Book, as the breeder and owner of this justly celebrated stock. He was purchased of that gentleman by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and presented by him to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native state. He arrived at Boston in August, 1823, was then two years old, and cost the Admiral about seven hundred dollars. A meeting of the trustees of the society was immediately held, a vote of thanks was passed to Admiral Coffin for his munificent present, and it was decided that he should not be allowed to be kept over one year in any one county, that as large a portion of the State should be benefitted by him as possible. He was placed the first year at Roxbury, under the care of John Prince, Esq. Was received by me at Salem in August, 1824, where he remained till August, 1825, when he left my place, and was sent to Worcester, at that time weighing 1932 pounds, was kept a year on the farm of his Excellency Levi Lincoln, for the benefit of the county of Worcester. Some time in the fall of 1826 he was purchased by the Hon. John Welles of Boston, who kept him a long time at his seat in Dorchester, and afterwards made a present of him to the Worcester Agricultural Society, where he remained till his death, which I believe was in the fall of 1831. I fully agree with the writer, that in this country we do not attach sufficient consequence to a well authenticated pedigree. It is very true that a great many animals have been imported at high prices from the cow-keepers in England, and not from the established breeders of the country. I have seen several that have been called full bloods, which I was convinced were only mixed bloods, and no pedigree of them could be traced in the Herd Book. I have no doubt that the purity of Admiral's blood was equal to that of any animal ever imported to this country. The father of both his sire and dam was the celebrated Comet, who was sold in London for one thousand guineas. Shortly after the arrival of Admiral, the Society received another present of two superb cows from Sir Isaac Coffin, one of them a Herfordshire cow, the other a full blood Durham short horn; the first was placed with John Prince, Esq. at Roxbury, the Durham with me, where she remained till her death. She was purchased by the Admiral from Mr Wetherell, and was also a descendant of Comet. I am fully satisfied that the pure Durham short horn stock combine both the properties of the milk and beef breed more completely than any other imported into this country. I keep a large stock on my farm, and am so fully convinced of their superiority, that I have disposed of all my other cows, and have reserved none but the descendants of these two superb animals. If you will refer to your paper of the 2d of May, 1828, you will find a communication from me respecting these animals, with their pedigree as furnished by Mr Wetherell, and also a very detailed account of them and their ancestor, as extracted by me from Coates Herd Book, a work devoted exclusively to this celebrated stock. It would be well to republish the statement then furnished you.

Respectfully, yours &c,

E. HERSY DERBY.

Salem, July 30, 1832.

The following is extracted from the communication referred to by Mr. Derby.

Pedigree of bull *Admiral* from Mr John Wetherell, Kirkby Malbry, 28th May, 1823. Is two years old, a beautiful roan, got by my *North Star*, dam by *Comet*—grandam by *Wellington*—g. grandam by *Danby*. *North Star* was by *Comet*, dam by *Baronet*—grandam by *Cripple*—g. grandam by *Irishman*—g. g. grandam by *Hubback*.

North Star, roan, calved in 1815, twin calf with *Northern Light*, bred by and the property of Mr Wetherell, got by *Comet*—dam, *Lady*, bred by Mr Spours, by Mr Mason's *Baronet*—grandam by *Cripple*—g. grandam by *Irishman*—g. g. grandam by *Hubback*.

Comet, red and white roan, calved in 1804, bred by Mr Colling, got by *Favorite*—dam, *Young Phenix*, by *Favorite*, grandam, *Phenix*, by *Foljambe*—g. grandam, *Favorite*, bred by Mr Maynard, by Mr R. Alcock's bull—g. g. grandam by Mr Jacob Smith's bull—g. g. g. grandam by Mr Jolly's bull. *Comet* sold for one thousand guineas, and died in 1815.

Wellington, bred by Mr Wetherell—got by *St. John*, dam by *Trunnell*—grandam by *Danby*.

Danby, bred by Mr Wetherell—got by Mr J. Brown's *Padock* bull—dam by Mr J. Brown's *White Bull*.

Baronet, roan, calved in 1806, bred by Mr Mason, got by *Chilton*—dam, *Lydia*, by *Favorite*—grandam, *Nell*, Mr Mason's *White Bull*—g. grandam, *Fortune*, bred by Mr C. Colling, by *Bolingbroke*—g. g. grandam by *Foljambe*—g. g. g. grandam by *Hubback*—g. g. g. g. grandam bred by Mr Maynard.

Cripple, red and white, calved in 1800, bred by Mr Mason, got by *Irishman*—dam, *Fortune*, bred by Mr C. Colling, by *Bolingbroke*—grandam by *Foljambe*—g. grandam by *Hubback*—g. g. grandam bred by Mr Maynard.

Irishman, red and white, calved in 1798, bred by Mr Mason, got by *Styford*—dam, *Fortune*, bred by Mr C. Colling, by *Bolingbroke*—grandam by *Foljambe*—g. grandam by *Hubback*—g. g. grandam bred by Mr Maynard.

Hubback, yellow, red and white, calved in 1777, bred by Mr John Hunter, of Hurworth—dam bred by Mr John Hunter, by a bull of Mr Banks, of Hurworth—grandam, bought of Mr Stephenson, of Ketton. *Hubback* was got by Mr George Snowdon's bull—dam from the stock of Sir James Penyman, and these from the stock of Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston—Snowdon's bull, by Wm. Robson's bull, bred by Mr Wastell, of Great Burdon, near Darlington—dam, Mr Wastell's *Roan Cow*. *Barforth*, William Robson's bull by James Masterman's bull, bred by Mr Walker near Leyburn, James Masterman's bull by the *Studly Bull*, bred by Mr Sharter, of Chilton.

The following account of the pedigree of the dam of *Hubback*, was given to Mr Coates, the author of the Herd Book, by Mr John Hunter.

"Hurnworth, near Darlington, July 6th, 1822. I remember the cow which my father bred, that was the dam of *Hubback*: there was no idea then that she had any mixed or *Kyloe* blood in her. Much has been lately said, that she was descended from a Kyloe; but I have no reason to believe, nor do I believe, that she had any mixture of Kyloe blood in her."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Your correspondent B, in your last No. of the Farmer is so pleasant and witty on dry subjects, (lime and ashes,) that I am extremely loath to controvert his positions. A sense of duty alone compels me to say the writer has wholly failed to prove his *second* proposition.

He says, "The daily observation of every intelligent man conclusively contradicts the assumption *that plants receive their principal nourishment from the atmosphere.*"

Instead of citing any experiment made on the subject, the writer appeals to the fact that one field is much more fertile than another, and inquires how this can be, if the atmosphere is the grand source of vegetable growth and development.

I would first ask "B," if he was not aware that some trees, the *White Pine* for instance, flourish and grow faster in a poor soil than in a rich one.

2. Has B. ever reared a shrub in a box of earth, watering it with *distilled* water only until its *weight* from one ounce became fifty pounds, and then found that the earth remaining in the box was not reduced in weight more than half a pound? If not, let him try it and tell me whether the shrub received its principal nourishment from the earth.

3. Has he ever raised excellent pears from grafts inserted into a crab apple or a quince stock? I have, and should like to be informed whether the pear derived its delicious flavor through the crab from the earth, or from the atmosphere through the leaf, untinctured by the crab.

4. I wish B. would try the experiment of reducing a vegetable already grown to its first principles or component parts. He will then learn that if it obtained its nourishment from the earth, he cannot again reduce it to earth, but he *can* scatter nearly the whole of it by combustion to its native country or place, the atmosphere. Thus of 100 lbs. of wood, 99 parts are very soon mingled with the atmosphere again; and it is apprehended that they do not remain there long, otherwise we should soon be smoked out of our earth. Are not these same particles absorbed again by the vegetable leaf?

5. If vegetables derived their principal nourishment from the soil, how do we succeed so well in turning in green crops to enrich our fields? We should not improve the fertility in the least by growing a crop of clover and ploughing it in, if B's doctrine be correct. But a clover ley, say practical farmers, makes the best of manure for wheat; they therefore often grow the clover first to enrich the soil, that is, to make it so light and porous that the roots of other vegetables may more easily extend themselves in the earth and procure moisture; for in my humble apprehension moisture or water is the principal article that vegetables obtain from the earth.

B. may probably inquire again what is the advantage of a rich soil.

I answer, a rich soil affords greater facilities for the extension of the roots of most vegetables in their search for water and a very few particles of earthy matter, than a poor soil does. Perhaps most of the species of the pine and some other roots, find their way better, like a camel, in a sandy path than in a soil of closer texture.

If B. will make experiments or adduce other evidence in support of his positive assumptions, the public mind will be much better satisfied than with mere opinions.

Yours, very respectfully, W. B.

Framingham, July 26, 1832.

Loss and Gain.—The London World says that from the 5th of January to the 5th of April there has been a falling off in the duties on ardent spirits imported in England, of £250,000. This loss, the World says, is great gain to the nation.

ON WEEDING LAND.

Thistles have been mentioned as infesting arable lands. They are generally weeded out of the corn, but are too frequently left in full possession of the grass land, by which much damage is incurred; yet these weeds are most successfully eradicated when the land is pastured, as they then stand detached, and can easily be destroyed. The thistle ought to be torn from the main root every year, when the plant is in its greatest vigor; the root itself is thus injured, gradually decays, and the plant is ultimately got rid of. They have been destroyed in a cow-pasture, by mowing the ground for hay three years in succession, a full proof of the advantages of regularly cutting this plant for a succession of years. They ought to be let alone till their blossoms begin to appear, for if cut while much younger, they produce fresh shoots from the sides of each plant. It has been said, that when they are mown in full bloom, the stem is hollow, by which the dew and rain descend into the heart of the plant, and occasion it to rot; yet so many of the blossoms in that state are capable of ripening their seed, that the safer way is, for the mowing to take place on the earliest appearance of the blossoms.

Weeds in Hedges.—Both young and old hedges suffer greatly from the weeds with which they are infested, and which prevent their being able to answer, in a satisfactory manner, the purpose for which they were intended, that of dividing and fencing the land. Indeed young quicks will never thrive, unless they are kept clean. Every kind of weed growing in hedges, is a nuisance, more especially, if it be suffered to ripen its seeds, which are liable to be carried into cultivated lands by the wind, or conveyed by water to flooded or irrigated meadows. There are also some kinds of hedge weeds, which bear the character of being hurtful to stock. On these accounts, all plants growing in hedges should be extirpated, as in general useless, and often injurious to the fields in their neighborhood, or the domesticated animals who pasture in them.

Weeds in Waste Lands.—While lands of this description continue uncultivated, it is highly expedient, that, at the joint expense of the parties interested, (if they be held in common,) measures should be taken, for destroying weeds, and thus introducing better herbage. Furze and broom might thus be extirpated, and the land sown with hay seeds in moist weather. Fern should be mown and carried off in the summer, the value of it, as litter, being well worth the labor. Lands in common, would thus be rendered capable of maintaining a greater number of stock.

Means of Preventing the Increase of Weeds.—This is a point which requires a number of precautions on the part of the farmer. 1. There is a risk of carrying a nuisance to his fields, if he use unfermented dung, and where that system is adopted, drilling and careful hoeing are necessary. 2. Great care should be taken, when corn is dressed, that none of the offal, which contains the seeds of weeds, should be thrown upon the dunghill; and if any weeds grow upon the dunghill, or compost heap, they should be cut before seeding. 3. Seed corn should be thoroughly cleaned of all other substances, before it is deposited in the ground; and, 4. Great care should be taken, to purchase the best seeds of artificial grasses, particularly when rye-grass is used. Many fields, after being completely fallowed, and sown with grass-seeds with the fallow crop, have been found when re-ploughed, to be stored with weeds of various sorts, most probably from some unfortunate mixture in the grass-seeds. The seeds of docks are often sown with clover, and those of other pernicious plants with rye-grass. The seeds of weeds are sometimes brought from the uplands in floods, floating on the water, and are left in multitudes by the eddies in particular places.—*Code of Agriculture.*

EMPTY PONDS.

This is a proper season for emptying ponds, and cleansing rivers; for, being early in the summer, you will afterwards have an opportunity of turning the mud over, and thereby sweetening it, and laying it into the proper state for bringing on the land. This is a part of husbandry too much neglected by many farmers; but advantage should always be taken of it by a good husbandman, when he is lucky enough to succeed a great slovenly; for then he will probably find all the ponds, &c, full of rich mud.

It is improbable that pond mud, especially if there is a stream into the water, should ever fail of proving a good manure, when judiciously used. The method of managing it, which has been found the most beneficial, is the following:

As soon as the mud is dry, and hard enough to spit, turn it over, and three months after, mix it with a quantity of chalk; if lime is cheap and plentiful, it will be an excellent management to add about one tenth the quantity of mud in lime. Let the whole be mixed well together, and in September turned over again, and spread upon pasture or meadow land in October.—*Young's Farmer's Calendar.*

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CHOLERA.

The following rules on this subject have been drawn up by the London Board of Health, and liberally distributed throughout the metropolis:

House.—To guard against accumulations of refuse matter in drains, cess-pools, dust-bins, and dirt heaps, and to purify such receptacles by a solution of chloride of lime, to be procured on application at the medical stations of each ward. To maintain in a cleanly and wholesome condition all reservoirs, cisterns, and sinks, and to allow impurities, where practicable, to be carried away with running water. To keep inhabited apartments clean, by frequently washing and very carefully drying the floors; and to ventilate them thoroughly, as well by fires, as a free access of fresh air. To have the windows, especially of bedrooms, put in good repair, so that the occupants may not be exposed, during sleep, to currents of night air. To change bed linen and furniture frequently, and to clear out those spaces in inhabited rooms which are concealed by beds and other furniture, and which are so often made the depositories of filth and rubbish. Where persons live in crowded apartments, which should be avoided, as far as may be practicable, additional vigilance should be used to preserve a free ventilation; and where offensive exhalations arise, they should be destroyed by the solution of chloride of lime.

Persons.—To maintain personal cleanliness by frequent washing and change of clothing, and, if available, by occasional warm bathing. To guard against sudden changes of temperature by wearing flannel next to the skin, more especially round the bowels, and to protect feet and legs by woollen stockings. To avoid excessive fatigue, profuse perspiration, and exposure to cold and wet, particularly at night, and to change damp clothing without delay.

Diet.—To let the diet consist of plain meats, bread, and well boiled vegetables, rejecting as injurious all indigestible kinds of food, such as salads, raw fruits, nuts, rich pastry, and, in general, such articles as each individual may have found by experience to create acidity, flatulence and indigestion.

Beverage.—To abstain from ardent spirits, acid drinks, and stale soups or broths, and to be sparing in the use of sugar, especially if it give rise to a sour fermentation in the stomach.

Exercise, &c.—To maintain regular habits, using moderate exercise, keeping early hours, and taking nourishment at limited intervals, so that fatigue or exposure may never be encountered during an exhausted and empty stomach. Finally, to preserve a cheerfulness of disposition, a freedom from abject fears, and a full reliance that such measures will be taken by the government, and the local authorities, as are best calculated, with Divine assistance, to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

Extract from a communication of Doctor Pascalis to the Board of Health:

There appears at this moment to be three sorts of cholera morbus in the city of New York. The worst of them simulates the Asiatic or spasmodic cholera, but it falls exclusively upon the most impaired or diseased constitutions, badly fed or debilitated by labor and intemperance. These are, perhaps, without exception the most rapidly mortal cases. This class of cholera morbus embraces also a certain number of persons of the better sort, who have adopted an unwholesome mode of living, or who are in the habit of daily taking great quantities of liquor, without ever being intoxicated; or who, being annoyed by a chronic complaint, subject themselves incessantly to medical potations, or to quack remedies. These, also, have terminated their careers by cholera asphyxia, or by fits of epilepsy or apoplexy. I have heard of one, who after great fatigue from hunting sport, supped upon lobster and milk.

A second sort of cholera is that which is aggravated by local causes, such as filth of the streets and houses; miasmatic effluvia from sewers, docks and wharves, in the vicinity of the contaminated atmosphere elicited by the breath, and transpiration of a multitude of persons living together. These cases are exemplified at Bellevue where the cholera has already swept off so many of the inmates.

The third species of cholera is that which we frequently meet with every summer, especially in the season of fruit. All persons from infancy to old age are subject to it. This, however, easily yields to ordinary regular medical practice.

A writer in London's Gardener's Magazine states that the roots of couch grass are regularly washed and sent to market, at Naples, as food for horses. The writer had some of these roots sent from Naples, which proved to contain more nutritive matter than the roots of English growth.—Dogs eat the leaves of this species of grass to excite vomiting.

SHOWERS OF BLOOD, RED SNOW, &c.

It is not a little remarkable, that when insects are evolved from the pupa state, they always discharge some substance. It is important to remark, that the matter voided at this period by many butterflies *(Vanessæ, &c,)* is of a red color, resembling blood, while that of several moths is orange or whitish. It could not readily be supposed that this should become the object of superstitious terror, yet so it has been in more instances than one. Mouffet tells us, from Sleidan, that in the year 1553 a prodigious multitude of butterflies swarmed throughout a great portion of Germany, and sprinkled plants, leaves, buildings, clothes, and men, with bloody drops as if it had rained blood.* Several historians, indeed, have recorded showers of blood among the prodigies which have struck nations with consternation, as the supposed omen of the destruction of cities and the overthrow of empires. About the beginning of July, 1608, one of these showers of blood was supposed to have fallen in the suburbs of Aix, and for many miles around it, and particularly the walls of a churchyard were spotted with the blood. This occurrence would, no doubt, have been chronicled in history as a supernatural prodigy, had not Aix possessed at this time, in M. Peiresc, a philosopher, who, in the eager pursuit of all kinds of knowledge, had not neglected the study of insects. It is accordingly related, in the curious life of Peiresc by Gassendi, that he had, about the time of the rumored shower of blood, happened to find a large chrysalis, the beauty of which made him preserve it in a box. Some time after, hearing a noise in the box, he opened it and found a fine butterfly, which had left upon the bottom a red stain of considerable magnitude, and apparently of exactly the same nature with the drops on the stones, popularly supposed to be blood. He remarked, at the same time, that there were countless numbers of butterflies flying about, which confirmed him in the belief of his having discovered the true cause; and this was further corroborated by his finding none of the red drops in the heart of the city, where the butterflies were rarely seen. He also remarked, that the drops were never on tiles, and seldom on the upper part of a stone, as they must have been had they fallen from the heavens, but usually appeared in cavities and parts protected by some angular projection. What Peiresc had thus ascertained, he lost no time in disclosing to many persons of knowledge and curiosity, who had been puzzling themselves to account for the circumstance by far-fetched reasonings, such a supposed vapor which had carried up a supposed red earth into the air that had tinged the rain;—no less wide of the truth than the popular superstition which ascribed it to magic, or to the devil himself.† Those who are curious to verify the discovery, as we may call it, of Peiresc, may easily do so by rearing any of the spinous caterpillars which feed on the nettle till they are transformed into the butterfly. We have witnessed the circumstance in innumerable instances.

It is a curious and interesting probability, that the crimson snow of the Alpine and Arctic regions, which has recently excited so much scientific inquiry, should be referable to a somewhat similar cause,—a circumstance which will apologize for our taking some notice of it here by way of illustration. According to Professor Agardh, red snow is very common in all the alpine districts of Europe, and is probably of the same nature with that brought from the polar regions by Captain Ross. Saussure saw it in abundance on Mont Brevern, in Switzerland, and elsewhere; Ramond found it on the Pyrences; and Sommerfeldt in Norway. In March, 1808, the whole country about Cadone, Belluno, and Feltri, is reported to have been covered in a single night with rose-colored snow; and at the same time a similar shower was witnessed on the mountains of Valtelin, Brescia, Carinthia, and Tyrol. But the most remarkable red snow shower was that which fell on the night between the 14th and 15th of March, 1823, in Calabria, in Abruzzo, in Tuscany, at Bologna, and through the whole chain of the Appennines.

Upon the return of Captain Ross from the Polar expedition some years ago, the specimens of red snow which he brought home were examined by three of our most distinguished observers, Wollaston, Bauer, and Robert Brown, who all came to the conclusion that it was of a vegetable nature, but differed as to its botanical characteris ics. Dr Wollaston supposed it to be the seed of some moss; Mr Brown was inclined to consider it an algæ, related to *Tremella cruenta*, a common native plant; while Mr Bauer thought it was a fungus of the genus *Uredo*. Professor Agardh refers it with Brown to the lowest order of algæ, but standing as a distinct genus upon the very limits of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Saussure, indeed, from finding that the red snow of the Alps gave out, when burnt, a smell like that of plants, concluded that it was of vegetable origin, and supposed it to consist of the farina of some plant, though he could not trace it to its source. Baron Wrangel, again, who discovered a production similar or identical with Agardh's *Protococcus nivalis* growing upon limestone rocks, mentions that it was easily detached when placed under water, and in three days it was converted into animated globules like infusory animalcules, which swam about and were made prey of by other infusoria. Professor Nees von Esenbeck of Bonn, is inclined to think that the minute red globules, of which the *Protococcus* consists, are the vegetable state of bodies which had gone through a previous animal existence.

The Rev. W. Scoresby, on the other hand, conjectures that the red color of the snow may be traced to the same cause as the orange-colored ice of the polar seas, which arises from innumerable minute animals belonging to the *Radiata*, and similar to the *Beroë globulosa* of Lamarck. It is about the size of a pin's head, transparent, and marked with twelve brownish patches of dots. In olive-green sea water, he estimated 110,592 of these in a cubic foot.*

Agardh remarks, that it is agreed upon all hands that the crimson snow always falls in the night, from which he infers that it has not been actually seen to fall. He thinks it is called into existence by the vivifying power of the sun's light, after its warmth has caused the snow to dissolve, accompanied by the incomprehensible power in white snow of producing a color.†

Reaumur says, with much justice, on another occasion, that an ordinary spectator frequently discovers what has escaped the notice of the best observers, and so it should seem it has happened in the present case,—the learned naturalist just mentioned having gone as wide of the facts, as the philosophers at Aix in accounting for the supposed shower of blood. Mr Thomas Nicholson, accompanied with two other gentlemen, made an excursion the 24th July, 1821, to Sowallick Point, near Bushman's Island, in Prince Regent's Bay, in quest of meteoric iron. "The summit of the hill," he says, "forming the point, is covered with huge masses of granite, whilst the side which forms a gentle declivity towards the bay was covered with crimson snow. It was evident, at first view, that this color was imparted to the snow by a substance lying on the surface. This substance lay scattered here and there in small masses, bearing some resemblance to powdered cochineal, surrounded by a lighter shade, which was produced by the coloring matter being partly dissolved and diffused by the deliquescent snow. During this examination our hats and upper garments were observed to be daubed with a substance of a similar red color, and a moment's reflection convinced us that this was the excrement of the little auk (*Uria alle*, Temminck,) myriads of which were continually flying over our heads, having their nests among the loose masses of granite. A ready explanation of the origin of the red snow was now presented to us, and not a doubt remained in the mind of any that this was the correct one. The snow on the mountains of higher elevation than the nests of these birds was perfectly white, and a ravine at a short distance, which was filled with snow from top to bottom, but which afforded no hiding-place for these birds to form their nests, presented an appearance uniformly white."*

This testimony seems to be as clear and indisputable as the explanation given by Peiresc of the ejecta of the butterflies at Aix. But though it will account, perhaps, for the red snow of the polar regions, it will not explain that of the Alps, the Appennines, and the Pyrenees, which are not, so far as we know, visited by the little auk. Thus the matter at present rests, till it be elucidated by further observations.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

Polished Pavements.—In Boston great precautions are taken by the Board of Health against the admission of the cholera—and if *cleanliness* is a preventive the citizens of Boston will suffer but little from the disease. During a brief visit to the metropolis of New England last week, we were absolutely astonished to find the pavements of the principal streets as free from filth and dust as the well swept pavements of a court-yard. Indeed the stones are so smoothly polished by constant sweeping, that a person crossing a street must take good heed, or he will be *astonished* to find his heels uppermost.—*Exeter News Letter.*

American Cheese.—A small importation of cheeses from Boston was lately made into this part of the country, by way of New York, which, from their scarcity, have sold readily at good prices. They are of the size of an ordinary millstone; and each weigh from four to five stone. Although rather dry, they are of excellent flavor, and sell at 14 shillings per stone. A couple were yesterday exhibited for sale in the Bazaar.—*Glasgow Courier.*

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* Mouffet, Theatr. Ins. 107.
† Reaumur, vol. i. p. 638.

* Jameson's Edin. Journ., Jan. 1829, p. 55.
† Loudon's Encycl. of Plants, *Protococcus.*

* Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. ii. p. 322.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, August 1, 1832.

LIME, ASHES, ATMOSPHERICAL MANURE, &c.

We are sorry not to be able to coincide in opinion with our respected correspondent, whose communication was given on the first page of our last paper, July 25. But the topics in which we differ are not merely speculative, and a regard to our *duty* as an Editor obliges us to take notice of tenets which we think erroneous, though sanctioned by the high authority of an eminent cultivator.

B. observes that "Professor Eaton and yourself maintain that carbonate of lime causes fertility by its chemical operation upon the soil or atmosphere. I hold the negative." Again B. says "quick lime is soluble in water. Carbonate of lime is insoluble."

We will here produce respectable authorities to support our assertions. Monk's Agricultural Dictionary, an English work of acknowledged merit, under the head *Manure* states that "By the fermentation that it [viz. lime] induces, *the earth is opened and divided, and by its absorbent and alkaline quality it unites the oily and watery parts of the soil. It also seems to have the property of collecting the* ACID OF THE AIR *which it readily forms into a neutral salt of great use in vegetation.*"

This process seems very much like "chemical operation upon the soil and atmosphere," but we have other and still higher authority to the same effect. Dr Darwin makes the following observation.

"Another means by which vegetables acquire carbon in great quantity may be from limestone *dissolved in water*, which though a slow process occurs in innumerable springs of water, which pass through the calcareous or marly strata of the earth, as those of Matlock and Bristol in passing through limestone, and those about Derby in passing through marl, and is brought to the roots of vegetables by showers, which fall on soils in which limestone, marble, alabaster, fluor spar exist. By this *solution of mild calcareous earth in water*, not only the carbon of carbonic acid, not yet made into gas, but the lime also, with which it is united becomes absorbed into the vegetable system and thus *contributes to their nutriment* both as so much calcareous earth and so much carbon.

"Another mode by which vegetable roots acquire carbon, I suspect to be their disuniting carbonic acid from limestone, in its fluid, not its gaseous state; which *the limestone again attracts from the atmosphere* and consolidates; or from other matters included in the soils. First, because lime is believed by some agricultors who much employ it, to do more service in the second year than in the first; that is, in its mild state, when it abounds with carbonic acid than in its caustic state, when it is deprived of it.

"Secondly, that the use of burning lime seems to be simply to reduce it to an impalpable powder almost approaching to fluidity, which must facilitate the application of the innumerable extremities of vegetable fibres to the incalculable increase of its surface, which may thence acquire by their absorbent power the carbonic acid from those minute particles of lime, *as fast as they can recover it by chemical attraction from the inanimate substances in their vicinity.*"—*Darwin's Phytologia, Section* x. 46 and 48

Mr John Young in his able "Letters of Agricola", says, "If the necessary quantity of lime be given to land, and properly mixed with the soil, it is a thing of much less moment than we are apt to imagine, whether it be applied in its caustic or mild state, and for this reason that there is a constant progression from one to the other, and in the end it is sure to be saturated with its full measure of carbonic acid." He then says, in substance, that when pure quick lime is applied to plants they turn yellow, and wear all the symptoms of a sickly and debilitated state of existence; *even grass itself may be completely killed by watering it with a solution of lime.*

Dr Deane observes, "By experiments made of late, it has been clearly proved that plants are nourished by fixed air, (*carbonic acid gas,*) of which it is known that lime contains a large quantity. It has been proved by the experiments of Mr Lavoisier that one third part of calcareous earths, and particularly of limestone consists of fixed air.

"But besides affording to plants this nourishment, *lime acts as a manure, by attracting and imbibing the oils and acids which are contained in the earth and atmosphere.* It not only collects these ingredients of vegetable food, but so alters them as to fit them to enter the roots of plants. With the acids it forms a salt, which by mixing with the oils, becomes a saponaceous mucilage, which is the true pabulum for the nourishment of plants."

B. says, "carbonate of lime is *insoluble.*" Other great men say that it is *soluble.* Now if the latter were not true we should have no water which is called *hard water*, or water naturally impregnated with lime. Indeed we have scarcely ever heard of a mineral spring in which lime was not one of its constituents. If B. will analyze those of Ballston and Saratoga he will find carbonate of lime is one of their constituents; and of course that he is not correct when he asserts that "carbonate of lime is insoluble." It is moreover owing to the solubility of *limestone* in water that lands naturally supplied with lime may in time require renewed application of the same substance. The lime originally in the soil was taken up by crops, or had made its way in watery solution to the neighboring streams.

With regard to Professor Eaton's assertion that "cultivated vegetables receive their *chief* nutritious matter from the atmosphere," we have little to add to what we have already said on this subject. We had supposed that very few persons were ignorant of the fact that the atmosphere contained food for plants. Sir Humphry Davy says, "no one principle affords the pabulum of vegetable life; it is neither charcoal nor hydrogen, nor azote, nor oxygen alone; but all them together in various states and various combinations." All these substances exist in the atmosphere and are occasionally imbibed by plants. Col. Taylor's agricultural treatise, entitled "Arator," styles the atmosphere a "vast ocean of vegetable food." But when he undertook to prove that said ocean was the *principal* source of vegetable food he failed entirely; and we never attempted to support any such position. Vegetables we believe derive a part, but not in general the *chief* part of their nourishment from the atmosphere. Indeed we thought this not a controverted subject; and should as soon have thought of attempting to prove that there was caloric in the sunbeams of July, as that the atmosphere contained nourishment for plants.

But leaving Professor Eaton to defend himself, we will say a word about our own "agricultural quackery." B. states as follows. "You cautioned your readers not to permit in any case unleached ashes or lime in a caustic state, to come in contact with the seed corn or young plants. I treated the caution I must confess with rather unbecoming levity; but must yet persist in saying, that it was altogether uncalled for, certainly in the case where the admonition was so gravely applied."

The article which caused the animadversion of B. was written in consequence of a request (which preceded it, and was published with it,) by a correspondent, in these words: "Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the medium of your paper, the method of applying lime in growing Indian corn?" And after stating some other particulars which we omit for the sake of brevity, the writer says, "*To this query an answer is of importance.*"* &c. How then can B. "persist in saying" that our caution "was altogether uncalled for?" It was called for and an answer stated to be "of importance." In this answer having described the method of a Mr Bugbee of using lime mixed with other substances, we then *dismissed that part of the subject* and penned a *new paragraph* as follows:

"The farmers of Rensselaer County, N. Y. say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to *the top of a corn hill* immediately after planting," &c. Then followed the supposed misdirection of the Editor which B. calls "one other specimen of agricultural quackery," viz. "But neither unleached ashes, nor lime in its caustic state, should in any case come in contact with the seed corn or the young plant."

We cannot perceive "levity" or wit in accusing a man of *quackery* in his profession. Indeed the accusation is rather of a grave description. But as it is wholly without foundation in the alleged instance it is to us "idle wind."

We have said what we thought would be conclusive on the subject of *quick* lime as a destroyer of vegetation. If Sir John Sinclair recommended quick lime for burning useless and noxious vegetation, and B's lime is not hurtful to the "vitality of seeds and plants," we can only say that one is more caustic than the other. There may be as much difference as there is between live or burning coals, and the hot or cold ashes, produced by the combustion of such coals. Much depends on the original qualities of limestone, on the intensity and duration of the heat in burning, &c. &c. Indeed there are as many degrees in the causticity of lime and ashes as there are steps in ascending the Alleghany. But, as this is is a subject of much importance to agriculture we shall probably resume it, without reference to any strictures or opinions embraced in the present controversy.

Unleached ashes may or may not be sprinkled on young plants of Indian corn with impunity. The safety of the application depends on the *strength of the ashes*, the quantity applied, and the age of the corn. In our younger days we actually did destroy, and that without a felonious intention, a goodly number of hills of corn, just as they were peeping above ground, by strong dry wood ashes. Ashes contains a substance called potassium, which will burn with great vehemence in contact with water. This is combined with carbon, oxygen, &c, &c, without which it would burn plants as quickly as a lighted match will set fire to gun

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 350.

powder. Every body knows that ashes as well as lime will often set fire to wooden vessels; and that the latter has caused combustion of ships and other maritime conveyances, as well as buildings on land, and the former has caused the destruction of much property by what is called spontaneous combustion.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 28, 1832.

Flowers exhibited. — This day were exhibited bouquets of unrivalled size and splendor, by Messrs Winship. By an elegant device these gentlemen gave us the initials of the name of the President of the Society, Gen. Dearborn, displayed in vases of beautiful flowers.

Varieties of the double Hollyhock, from the Pomeroy place, Brighton, claimed attention. These exhibited many colors, such as cinnamon, black, salmon, &c. as well as white. Fine Carnations and other flowers were exhibited by Mr John Lemist, and Samuel Walker of Roxbury, and Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown.

Fruits exhibited.—By Mr T. Whitmarsh, Brookline, fine bunches of Black Hamburgh, White Sweet Water, and White Muscat grapes, berries large and perfectly ripe. Mr S. Walker, Roxbury, Hopeley's Globe, Bank of England, Lancaster Lad, and Milling's Crown Bob gooseberries.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS.

A writer in Hunter's Georgical Essays, an English work on Agriculture, makes the following remarks.

"Every fortnight, I send my boy with a shovel and wheel-barrow to take up the dung, which is put on a heap and covered with earth or ashes, as I think that nothing encourages and promotes the rank and strong tufts of grass, which take up a great part of most grass land, and which the cattle will not touch more than the too common practice of suffering the dung to remain on the ground.—By a strict adherence to the above method of taking up the dung my pasture became an entire level of grass. In a few weeks the grass is grown on the places where the dung was laid, and not a vestige of the dung is to be seen. But in those pastures where the above is not practised, I usually find a great part of them incommoded with numerous tufts of rank grass, and a great quantity of dung, especially late in autumn, when the pastures begin to fail; and this in fact is to diminish or take nearly an eighth of such pastures, not to mention the very great difference of the dung both in quantity and quality."

In Great Britain, land is dear and labor cheap, and the course above recommended is undoubtedly advisable. But whether it is worth the while for our farmers to take so much pains to preserve the manure of their pastures, they must determine. In pastures which are rich and well stocked with neat cattle it would, probably, be expedient. The manure might be gathered by a cart or a wheelbarrow, thrown into heaps in the pasture, or drawn to the farm yard, as circumstances might direct, and covered with earth. There can be no doubt that in all cases, where cows or other stock are confined every night in yards, that it is good husbandry to throw their drippings into heaps, every morning, at least every two or three days, to cover them with common earth ashes, marsh mud, or something else, which will prevent their substance from being dried up, or washed away by rain.

In the "*Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society*," vol. iii. page 120 of the Appendix is a paper signed John R. Evans, which states, in substance, that posts in a fence will last much the longer for setting them with the tops down. In a note on this article the Hon. Richard Peters says,

I have experienced the truth of the fact above stated. I do not pretend accurately and satisfactorily to account for it. I *conjectured*, that by reversing the vessels in which the sap had been accustomed to circulate, whilst the tree was in life, the moisture drawn up by the sun, in vessels even of dead timber, was impeded by the reversed position. Had the posts been, as they generally are, placed with their butt ends downward, the vessels designed for circulation of sap, might be filled with moisture from the air or earth. However fanciful this conjecture may appear, the fact mentioned by Mr Evans, is important, and proved in many instances. R. PETERS.

The Cholera.—The number of cases in the city of New York on Wednesday, July 25, was 157, deaths 61; Thursday, new cases 141, deaths 55; Friday, new cases 145, deaths 68; Sunday, new cases 122, deaths 39.

Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best Farms in the town of Lexington, pleasantly situated, and under a high state of cultivation, is offered for sale. It contains 80 acres, 25 of which are wood land. For particulars inquire of Col. Samuel Chandler, near the meeting house, or of Mr Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at $15 each, and $1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if $20 is paid, and $1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the $20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. tf

Mrs Parmentier,

AT the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, two miles from the city of New York, offers for sale on moderate terms, a fine collection of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince Trees, &c, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Also, Green-house and Herbaceous Plants, which will be delivered at Boston without expense of exportation. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

3t J. B. RUSSELL, AGENT,

July 18. No. 50½ North Market St. Boston

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832. 3m

Situation Wanted.

A person from England, wishes to procure a situation on a farm as overseer. He is well acquainted with the management of stock, and agricultural business in general. Apply at the Office of the N. E. Farmer.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,	barrel		
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	98 00	103 00
pearl, first sort,	"	110 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 0
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee,	"	6 62	6 87
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	75	77
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	70	71
Rye,	"	95	100 00
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	50	55
HAY,	cwt.	50	62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	cask	90	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed.	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed,	"	40	42
Merino, half blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	33	35
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	55	56
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	44	45
Northern pulled. 2d, "	"	35	37
Northern pulled. 3d, "	"	28	30
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"	42	44

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
lump, best,	"	14	16
EGGS, retail,	dozen	17	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel		92
Indian, retail,	"		75
POTATOES,	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JULY 30, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 275 Beef Cattle (including about 35 before reported,) 10 Cows and Calves, about 1900 Sheep and 67 Swine. The Swine are the last of a lot reported some four or five weeks since.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—We quote extra at 5,67 a 5,75; prime at 5,33 a 5,25; thin at 3,75 a 4,75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at $18, 23, 25,26, and 28.

Sheep.—We noticed lots of Sheep and Lambs taken at $1,58, 1,62, 1,71, 1,88, 2, 2,12, 2,25 and 2,37; wethers at 2,50, 2,75, and a lot engaged a week or two since at something more.

Swine.—Dull. About twelve only sold.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Market very poorly supplied this week.—Beef Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, are in demand, and sell quick. Beef Cattle $6 a 7; Sheep, good, $3 a 4,50; common $2 a 3; Lambs $1 a 3.

☞ In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Miscellany.

THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.

There is not a spot in the wide peopled earth
So dear to the heart as the land of our birth;
'Tis the home of our childhood! the beautiful spot
Which mem'ry retains when all else is forgot.
May the blessings of God
Ever hallow the sod,
And its valleys and hills by our children be trod.

Can the language of strangers in accents unknown,
Send a thrill to our bosom like that of our own?
The face may be fair, and the smile may be bland,
But it breathes not the tones of our dear native land.
There 's no spot on earth
Like the land of our birth,
Where heroes keep guard o'er the altar and hearth!

How sweet is the language which taught us to blend
The dear name of parents, of husbands and friends;
Which taught us to lisp on our mother's soft breast,
The ballads she sung as she rocked us to rest.
May the blessings of God
Ever hallow the sod,
And its valleys and hills by our children be trod!

CURIOUS TREES.

The uses and virtues of the Bread-fruit tree are known to be exceedingly important, and yet it grows in Ceylon, and is little respected. In Guam, it grows larger than our apple trees; when ripe, it is soft and yellow, and its taste is sweet. When full grown, the Guamans bake it, it having neither seed nor stone, but is a pure substance, like bread, and lasts in season eight months of the year.

In some parts of Norway, where vegetation is confined principally to moss and lichens, it has been discovered that even those vegetables may, with little trouble, be converted into bread, more palatable and nourishing than the bread of bark, to which the Norwegians have so long been accustomed.

But the greatest of all vegetable phenomena, though not so useful to mankind as the bread-fruit appears to be the *Palo de Vaca*. This plant produces a glutinous liquid, like an animal. It frequently grows upon the sides of a rock, and has dry curiaceous leaves. For several months of the year, its foliage is not moistened by a single shower of rain, and its branches appear entirely dried up; but upon piercing the trunk, particularly at the rising of the sun, there flows a sweet and nourishing yellow juice, having a balsamic perfume, with many of the qualities of milk. In the morning, the natives of the country, in which this vegetable fountain grows, visit it with bowls, in which they carry home its milk for their children. So that this tree, says Baron Humboldt, seems to present the picture of a shepherd, distributing the milk of his flock. The Araguans call it the cow; the Caucaguans the milk-tree. It grows too in the country from Barbuta to the Lake Maracaibo.

In the interior of Africa is a tree (Shea,) which furnishes excellent butter. It resembles an American oak, and its fruit is not unlike the Spanish olive. It grows abundantly in Ashantee, and in the woods near Kabba. The vegetable butter, which its kernel affords, is white, more firm, and in Park's opinion, far better than that produced from cows. It has also the advantage of keeping all the year without salt, even in that intensely hot country. The cream-fruit of Sierra Leone affords a similar saccharine fluid. Its flower resembles that of the vahea; its fruit that of the voacanga, of which the Madagascarenes make birdlime; and that of urceacla, which produces the caoutchou of Sumatra. These trees lessen the consequence of the cow very materially in these longitudes; but in some countries far more civilized, the natives seem to disdain to avail themselves even of that animal itself.

In some regions of America, Africa, and Asia, a liquid is exuded from the palm, which, by an easy process, is converted into wine. This species of palm is regularly tapped. In Congo, it yields plentifully at night, but not much in the day.

Between Table Bay and Bay False, near the Cape of Good Hope, there grows also, amid white sand, a shrub, the berries of which make excellent candles. This plant is well known in the Azores and America, where it is called the Candleberry-myrtle. Vegetable tallow grows also at Siac and Sumatra; while the bark of the quillai tree of China has many of the properties of soap.

In Chili there is a shrub called Thurania, which affords incense equal to that of Arabia. It exudes in the form of globules of tears, through pores of the bark. These globules are white and transparent, having a bitter taste, but an aromatic perfume. In that fine country, too, grows a species of wild basil, sixty miles from the sea, which, in a soil having no appearance of salt, is covered in the morning, from spring to winter, with saline globes, which the Chilians use as salt. In Mexico, there is a tree, the flower of which, before it has expanded, resembles the closed hand of a monkey; when unfolded the open hand. From this circumstance is derived the name of *Chiranthodeadron*. Not long since there existed only one specimen of this tree in the known world. It grows and has flourished for many ages in *Toluca*, a city of Mexico, where it is esteemed sacred, and whither persons travel from great distances in order to procure its flowers. This was the only tree of its genus, previous to the year 1787, that was known to be in existence. But some botanists having visited Toluca in that year, they took slips, and planted them in the royal gardens in Mexico, where one of them took root, and had grown, in 1804, to the height of forty-five feet. The Talipot of Ceylon grows to the height of one hundred feet, and its leaf is so large that it will cover from sixteen to twenty men like an umbrella. But the largest leaved plant in the world is the Troolie of Surinam. It extends on the ground, and has frequently been known to attain a width of three feet, and a length of thirty. The natives cover their houses with it, and it is very durable.

Ives says, in his Voyage to India, that he saw a Banyan, near Trevan de Parum, able to shelter ten thousand men; and Dr Fryer alludes to some so large as to shade thirty thousand horse and men singly. On an island in the Nerbudda, a few miles from Baronch, grows one more remarkable than any other in India. Travellers call it the "Wonder of the vegetable world," being two thousand feet in circumference. Armies may encamp under its branches. The Hindoos esteem it the symbol of a prolific deity; and British officers frequently, in their excursions, live many weeks together under its canopy. The Capot is the only tree that can be compared to the Banyan; and Bosman relates, that he saw one on the Gold Coast of Guinea which was so large that it would shade twenty thousand men at least.

We may here say a few words relative to the ages of trees. Franklin mentions two Cypresses which the Persians believed to be six hundred years old. Chardin mentions a Plane tree of a thousand years. Forbes says, that he smoked his hookha under the very banyan beneath which part of Alexander's cavalry took shelter: and the age of the oaks of Lebanon is said to be at least two thousand years.—*Bucke on the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature.*

Directions for using the Chloride of Lime.—Put a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime into a quart bottle, and fill it with water and cork the bottle, after shaking it repeatedly it is ready for use—when required pour off a portion of it, say a gill, and add half as much vinegar; this may be sprinkled about the apartment, or placed in a shallow vessel as near the ceiling as possible. When it is to be used for disinfecting a drain or vault, the whole contents of the bottle may be put into a pail full of water, to which a pint of vinegar may be added—sprinkle and throw it into the place to be purified.

The following prescription for the Cholera is given by a medical practitioner at Quebec, who states that out of five hundred cases in which it was used, not one proved fatal.

Plunge the feet in hot water if any cramp, taking 15 grains of cayenne pepper in a glass of hot brandy, every hour or half hour, until warmth is secured, and constantly rub the body, arms and legs.

Thales, the Milesian, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, observed, that of all things, the finest was the world, the strongest was necessity, the greatest was space, the wisest was time, the quickest was thought, and the most common was hope.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by
ALBERT FEARING & CO.

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July 11. J. R. NEWELL.

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